

The Daily Courant.

Wednesday, March 4. 1713.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated March 7.

Lepel, February 6.

Monsieur Scuray, a Polish Gentleman who had been a long time detained at Jassi by the opposite Party, pass'd through this City the other Day, in his way to Warlowis, to carry Advice to Count Sieniawski, the Crown General, that the Turks had changed their Designs concerning the War against the Czar of Muscovy, and that the Intrigues of the Swedes and their Allies had not the same Credit as formerly. According to the last Advice from Siniatin, the Hospodar of Walachia had receiv'd Orders from the Ottoman Porte to drive away the Palatine of Kiowia's Party; and he had already seiz'd the Palatine at Jassi, in order to send him to Constantinople. It is added, that the Walachians had made some Companies belonging to the Palatine, Prisoners of War: And that one entire Regiment of his Troops were advanced to the Frontier, to have put themselves under the Protection of the Grand Signior, but were refused it. Other Advice say for certain, that the King of Sweden is gone from Bender, but that it is not known what Road he has taken.

From the Paris Gazette, dated March 4.

Hamburg, Feb. 17. The 11th of this Month the General Ducker and Eckerblad, the Count de la Gardie and Colonel Hallard, arrived here with a Guard from Wismar, and had several Conferences with Count Welling, to find out Means to joyn General Steinbock. It had been reported, that their Guard in their Return set upon a Convoy of Cloathing designed for the Czar's Troops. But by Letters from Wismar of the 14th, it appears that it was only a Party of 40 Swedish Horse, who knowing on the 12th, near Boizenburgh on the Elbe, that several Waggon, which came from Pomerania laden with Cloaths and Baggage, were passing within half a League of that Place towards Holstein, resolv'd to attack them. That they had surprized and defeated the Convoy, though more numerous than themselves, and taken the Waggon: That afterwards they met with a Muscovite Commissary and a Lieutenant, both whom they took, as also a Saxon Ensign and Surgeon, who had staid behind the Convoy: That they carried the Booty and Prisoners to Wismar; and that they had found about the Commissary Letters from Moscow, which they caused to be translated. General Hamerstein, who was sent by the Duke of Hanover to Count Steinbock, to propose Means of making Peace with the Confederate Princes, has reported, that Count Steinbock gave him for a full Answer, that he had no other Orders from the King his Master, but to re-establish the Treaties of Trawendal and Ractstadt. Letters from the Army of the Confederate Princes say, that on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, it pass'd the River Trene in two several Places; and that the Czar having found the Approaches of Frederickstadt impracticable on the Side of the Eyder, by reason of the Inundation, in which he had like to have been drowned, caus'd the Troops to march towards Husum, leaving the Inundation on the Left. The 11th they continued their March through deep and very difficult Roads. The 12th, the Army being arrived near Frederickstadt, the Czar put himself at the Head of 3 Battalions of his Guards and some Regiments of Dragoons to attack a Retrenchment guarded by Swedes. The Fight began at 9 in the Morning, and lasted near 5 Hours. The Muscovites were repulsed twice, but at last after a great Fire both of the Artillery and small Shot, they possess'd themselves of the Post, took 3 Pieces of Cannon and

some Baggage, and 300 Prisoners. The Loss they sustained is not mentioned, which must have been considerable in so sharp an Action which lasted 4 or 5 Hours, and an Account of it is expected from the part of the Swedes. The Army afterwards march'd towards Frederickstadt, and as the Place is in no Condition of Defence, General Stackelberg had march'd out of it an Hour before, with 3000 Men which he commanded there, to go and joyn the Swedish Army which was at 2 Leagues distance. It was encamp'd at Gardingen, a League from the Fortress of Tonningen, being covered by a Morass which could not be pass'd over but by a Causeway. Notwithstanding which, the Confederates pretended they would attack the Swedes, as soon as their Artillery was come up to them. The Czar, after having taken the Retrenchment, caus'd 4000 Men to march into Frederickstadt, where he took his Quarters, and the King of Denmark came thither to him the next Day. The Prince Administrator of Holstein Gottorp, who is always in this City, has just receiv'd News by a Courier from Sleswick, that the Danish Major General Doney has seiz'd the Castle of Gottorp, notwithstanding the Neutrality; that he had lodg'd his Troops in the City, and that at his Departure from Sleswick the Administrator's Children were sent from thence with a Guard to conduct them to a Place where they might be safe. The Courier has also reported, that on the 15th General Steinbock had possess'd himself of Tonningen: That he had caus'd the Sieur Wolf, who commanded in it, to be seiz'd, and had set at Liberty the Sieur Wedderhoff, Counsellor of State, whom the Administrator had kept in Prison; and that he had drawn the Cannon out of the Arsenal, to mount them on the Ramparts.

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Amst., Feb. 22. The Envoy of the King of Denmark, who had forborn going to Court by Reason of a Complaint he had against one of the Harbingers, has demanded that he be discharged from his Office, and that the Great Chamberlain make a Declaration of it in Form. The first point has been granted, and it is hop'd an Expedient will be found to satisfy this Minister on the second. The Baron de Hanke, the Emperor's Resident at Copenhagen, is deceased; and his Danish Majesty is desirous that for the future an Ambassador may be sent to him, as is done by the Kings of France and Spain. The Letters from Poland which came Yesterday, say that the Chaim of Tartary was upon his March to enter that Kingdom, and that the King of Sweden was set out from Bender; but the Letters from Targowitz in Walachia of the 19th of January make no mention of this, but only say that the Sultan waited for the final Resolution of the King of Sweden, and that the Turks were preparing a numerous Army. In the mean time it is the general Opinion, that the Turks not finding the Swedish Army enter Poland, will not so easily engage in a new War.

Frankfort, March 2. Recruits are continually passing through these Parts, for the Imperial Forces in Flanders. We are likewise inform'd, that some Imperial Regiments are actually on the March from Hungary for the same Place, and Vessels are already prepar'd at Wurzburg to carry them. The Enemy make great Preparations of War in Alsace: And we are very much employ'd in filling our Magazines of Philipsbourg and Landau.

London, March 4.

Yesterday South Sea Stock was 83 one quarter, 83 one eighth, to 83 three eighths. Bank 122 three quarters to 123. India 121 one quarter to 121. African 50.

